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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/519,224	03/06/2000	John C. Yundt-Pacheco	HEMA.69528	7948

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

SUN, XIUQUIN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2863	

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Offic Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/519,224	YUNDT-PACHECO, JOHN C.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Xiuqin Sun	2863	
-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --			
Period for Reply			
<p>A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 			
Status			
<p>1)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>amendment dated 05-29-2002</u>.</p> <p>2a)<input type="checkbox"/> This action is FINAL. 2b)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This action is non-final.</p> <p>3)<input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.</p>			
Disposition of Claims			
<p>4)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-55</u> is/are pending in the application.</p> <p>4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.</p> <p>5)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.</p> <p>6)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-14, 16, 19-33, 35-36, 39-43 and 45-55</u> is/are rejected.</p> <p>7)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>15, 17, 18, 34, 37, 38 and 44</u> is/are objected to.</p> <p>8)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</p>			
Application Papers			
<p>9)<input type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p>10)<input type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)<input type="checkbox"/> accepted or b)<input type="checkbox"/> objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).</p> <p>11)<input type="checkbox"/> The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)<input type="checkbox"/> approved b)<input type="checkbox"/> disapproved by the Examiner.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.</p> <p>12)<input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.</p>			
Pri rity under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
<p>13)<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</p> <p>a)<input type="checkbox"/> All b)<input type="checkbox"/> Some * c)<input type="checkbox"/> None of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.<input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2.<input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____. 3.<input type="checkbox"/> Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). <p>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</p> <p>14)<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).</p> <p>a)<input type="checkbox"/> The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.</p> <p>15)<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.</p>			
Attachment(s)			
<p>1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</p> <p>2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</p> <p>3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.</p>		<p>4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.</p> <p>5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)</p> <p>6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.</p>	

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-14, 16, 19 and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Fischer et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5646046) in view of Murray et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5646046).

3958509 X5
Fischer et al. teach a method for modifying data from a group of laboratory instruments (col. 26, lines 56-67; col. 27, lines 1-11) which comprises the steps of: obtaining data indicative of testing specimen outputs of a laboratory instrument (col. 6, lines 7-9; col. 7, lines 3-32; col. 26, lines 57-67 and col. 27, lines 1-11); and normalizing the data according to a reference (col. 7, lines 3-32; col. 19, lines 59-67; col. 20, lines 61-67; col. 21, lines 1-67; col. 22, lines 1-42; col. 26, lines 57-67 and col. 27, lines 1-12).

The teachings of Fischer et al. further includes: receiving the laboratory instrument outputs via a network/Internet communication link (col. 20, lines 25-26); receiving the laboratory instrument outputs via a manual input (col. 13, lines 64-67). The normalization step taught by Fischer et al. includes: obtaining control specimen data

and generating a normalization curve according to the control specimen data (col. 20, lines 61-67; col. 21, lines 1-67; and col. 22, lines 1-42). The Fischer method further teaches that the normalization curve can be generated by applying a linear regression, and/or a nonlinear regression, and/or a spline to a group of control specimen data and measuring the curve error for each curve (col. 21, lines 33-47; lines 57-58; and col. 22, lines 14-42); and adjusting the laboratory instrument data according to the obtained normalization curve (col. 21, lines 32-43). The Fischer method further teaches returning the optimum curve with the minimized curve error as the normalization curve (col. 8, line 2-14; col. 22, lines 39-42). The normalization step taught by Fischer et al. further includes: mapping the testing specimen group output according to the normalization curve (col. 21, lines 35-43; col. 27, lines 8-11); the normalization curve is generated for a single laboratory instrument (col. 5, 57-64; col. 21, lines 32-43; col. 26, lines 66-67), and can further be applied to each instrument in a group of laboratory instruments (col. 26, lines 60-67). The Fischer method further teaches: outputting the normalized data (col. 3, lines 58-59; and col. 21, lines 36-41); and a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps recited in claim 1 (col. 7, lines 59-62; col. 8, lines 14-28).

Fischer et al. do not mention explicitly: obtaining data indicative of testing specimen outputs of a group of laboratory instruments; and normalizing the data according to a control group.

Murray et al. disclose a system and method having a plurality of devices for controlling a printing process. The teachings of Murray et al. include: obtaining data

indicative of outputs of a group of devices; and normalizing the data according to a control group (col. 1 lines 6, 63-68 and col. 17, lines 1-11).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the Murray group data collection and normalization technique in the Fischer method in order to analyze the outputs from a plurality of laboratory instruments by normalizing the output data in accordance with a control group.

3. Claims 21-36, 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Fischer et al. and Murray et al.;

The Fischer and Murray combination teaches a method and system that include the subject matter discussed above except that: modifying data from more than one group of laboratory instruments.

In view of the teaching of Fischer et al. (col. 26, lines 56-67; col. 27, lines 1-11; col. 20, lines 20-26; col. 20, lines 61-67; col. 21, lines 1-67; and col. 22, lines 1-42) and Murray et al. (col. 16, lines 63-68 and col. 17, lines 1-11), one having ordinary skill in the art would be able to apply the same technique to carry out the method for modifying instrument results to other groups of laboratory instruments. The mere application of a known method to more than one group of laboratory instruments by those skilled in the art would have been obvious.

4. Claims 45-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Fischer et al. and Murray et al.;

The Fischer and Murray combination teaches a method and system that include the subject matter discussed above except that: standardizing instrument results from a plurality of laboratory instruments.

It would have been obvious that the procedure for standardizing instrument results recited in claims 45-54 is a modification from the normalization procedure recited in claim 1, by adding the step of adjusting the instrument data according to the normalization curve. In view of the teaching disclosed by Fischer et al. and Murray et al., one having ordinary skill in the art would be able to apply the same technique to carry out the method for standardizing the outputs from a group of laboratory instruments.

5. Claims 20 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Fischer et al. and Murray et al.;

The Fischer and Murray combination teaches a method and system that includes the subject matter discussed above except that: the structure of the computer system recited in claims 20 and 55. The Examiner takes official notice that a computer system having a memory, an operating system and a central processor is well known in the art.

It would have been obvious to include such a computer system in the Fischer and Murray combination in order to execute the steps recited in claims 1 and 45.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 15, 17-18, 34, 37-38 and 44 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14, 16, 19-33, 35-36, 39-43 and 45- 55 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claims 1-14, 16, 19-33, 35-36, 39-43 and 45-55 are rejected as new art (U.S. Pat. No. 5646046) has been found to teach the steps of obtaining data from a group of instruments and then normalizing the data according to a control group. It would have been obvious to include the teachings of the new art in the Fischer system in order to provide a method for modifying and analyzing data from a group of laboratory instruments.

Conclusion

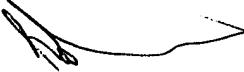
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xiuqin Sun whose telephone number is (703)305-3467. The examiner can normally be reached from 7:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Hiltén can be reached on (703)308-0719. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)308-5841 for regular communications and (703)308-5841 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0956.

X S
X.S
July 19, 2002



JOHN S. HILTEN
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TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800